

Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 25.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1897.

NO. 130.

Rings

Some beautiful new Rings just completed.

DIAMOND SOLITAIRES.

DIAMONDS and SAPPHIRES,
" and RUBY CLUSTERS.



And because we have all these fine quality goods from \$5 to \$50 and upwards, do not think but what we can supply you with good Rings at all prices. We keep a very complete stock of good Gold Rings set with genuine stones at prices ranging from \$2 to \$10. See our goods. Everything guaranteed.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co. JEWELLERS.
17 GOVERNMENT STREET.

.... BUSINESS

We were much impressed these past two weeks with condition of trade—slightly miscellaneous—a big turn over for jobbers, outfitters, furnishers, etc., while the dry goods business seemed to be drying up. We do not wait this state of affairs to continue during August. The human family may be divided into two divisions,

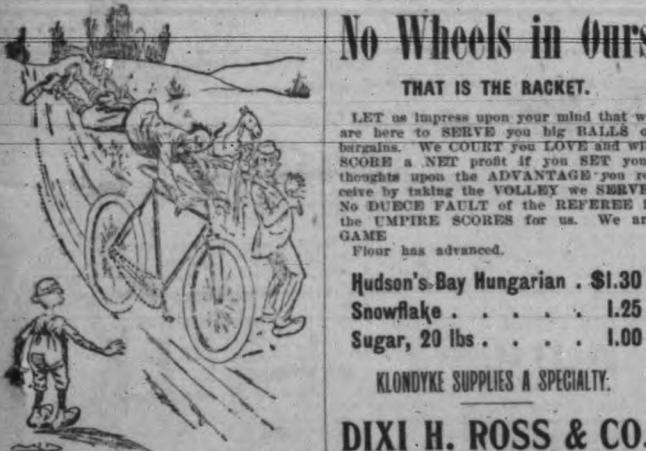
The Male and the Female.

Now outfitters, etc., may sell to the male. We want to be patronized by the female. It is they who buy most of the household supplies, all of her personal needs, and the personal needs of the younger members of the family, and generally to good advantage.

We want to sell, and at once, all summer stuff remaining on hand, at prices most interesting, such as nice white, striped, checked and brocade muslins, at 10 cents, organdies at 12½, 15 and 20¢.

It pays us to sell all goods of this class very cheap instead of carrying them over.

The Westside.



The Yukon Gold Fields

ARE IN CANADA

Goods purchased elsewhere than in Canada are subject to Customs Duty on entering the Yukon. Strong force of Customs Officers and Mounted Police stationed at the Passes. Customs Certificates on purchases in Canada will prevent any delay from Canada or United States officials.

Victoria, British Columbia, is the Best Place to Fit Out and Sail From.

All Steamboats going North call at Victoria.

G. A. KIRK, President British Columbia Board of Trade.

STEARNS BICYCLES

BELOW COST

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

We will sell our stock of NEW BICYCLES BELOW COST PRICE FOR CASH, to clear. Now is your chance to get a good Bicycle cheap. We have also a number of SECOND-HAND BICYCLES which we will sell at very low price.

MEN'S, LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND TANDEM.

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.,

CORNER JOHNSON AND GOVERNMENT STS.

Agents for Stearns, Victor, Remington and Waverley Bicycles.

Marriage No Failure.

TAMILKANDE! TAMILKANDE! the pride of Ceylon, The fragrance of thy leaves in both hemispheres are known, Gives happiness to millions—sets the tired heart free, And binds the laurel wreath around TAMILKANDE TEA.

Within the lowly cottage or in Memorial halls, Gives courage in life's battle whenever duty calls, Rejuvenates our lives and relives the weary hours In the struggle for existence in this "Canada of ours."

All hail, TAMILKANDE! its every leaf and vine, That makes this life worth living in this or any clime, Proves marriage no failure—disputed though it be—if supplied with a pound of TAMILKANDE TEA!

Poet Laureate to the TAMILKANDE TEA CO., Montreal.

Blue Label 60c, White Label 50c, Red Label 40c; SIMON LEISER & CO., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALMON FISHING has commenced. A splendid assortment of spoon baits and sweetmeats direct from England at Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—Two pack horses. Apply at Porter's Butcher Shop or to G. Harrison, South Saanich. aug 21-1w

LOST—A bunch of keys on the 17th inst. Reward for their return to this office. jy 31-3t

FURNISHED house-keeping rooms, moderate terms; healthy location. Apply 67 Fort street. jy 30-4s

WANTED—A general servant. Apply at 61 Belcher street, between 10 and 2 o'clock. aug 22-1w

COAL AND WOOD—We are the only yard in the city who sells Double Screened Coal. We can please you in quality and price. Wood we have No. Wood Oil will give satisfaction. We guarantee weight and measure. G. G. G. & Co. Telephone No. 407. jy 31-4s

VICTORIA WOOD AND COAL YARD, cor. Government and Discovery. All kinds of fuel for sale at lowest current rates. Your order solicited. Delivery free. Also steam wood sawing done. Telephone No. 189. A. C. Howe jy 31-4s

FOR THE KLONDYKE—\$9 per year will insure prospectors in case of death by accident. Beaumont Bogg, Agent Manufacturers' Accident, 28 Broad street. jy 27-1w

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER shipment of Wright & Ditzon's Tennis goods, at 1. Barnsley & Co., 119 Government St. Have you seen the fisherman's sun hat?

\$5.00—No. 1 double screened household coal, per ton of 2,000 pounds, delivered to any part of the city. Hull, Goepel & Co., 100 Government street. Telephone call No. 53.

TO BUILDERS—Doors and sashes at bed-rock prices. J. W. Mellor, Fort St. jy 27-1w

NOTICE.

Bear-Admiral H. Bury Palliser will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his late steward, John G. Glue, and it is requested that all bills outstanding to date contracted by Glue on behalf of Admiral Palliser be sent in at once to the Admiralty for payment.

3rd August, 1897.

SAUCTIONS

Hardware, Iron and Agricultural Implements

MARVIN & TILTON'S EXTENSIVE STOCK.

TUESDAY, AUG. 10, AT 10:30 P.M.

I have been instructed by the above firm to close out the whole or parts of their valuable and well-asserted stock in trade at their store, Wharf and Bastion streets, Victoria, consisting of a large assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Nails, Iron, Steel, Chain, Cordage, Agricultural Implements, and extras for Ploughs; Toronto, Champion, Buckeye, and other Harvesting Machines; Builders', Contractors', Plumbers' and Loggers' supplies; Office Furniture, etc., etc.

The Auctioneer would call special attention to the great and pecuniary value of his firm has decided to close out their business. It would not be in the reach of an ordinary advertisement to enumerate the large stock that will be sold without reserve.

Inspection of stock is invited. Promises open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

GEORGE BYRNES, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the South Victoria District

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION

will be held in

COLQUITZ HALL, CAREY ROAD,

—ON—

Saturday Evening, Aug. 14, at 7:30 sharp.

All persons—voters in South Victoria—wishing to join the Association are respectfully invited to be present.

Election of officers and other important business.

INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

Spaniards in Cuba Repulse the Rebels

In Three Engagements.

Havana, Aug. 3.—A dispatch from Sancti Spiritus reports three engagements in successive days at Cuevas, Caibexas and El Laurel, between Maximino Gomez and the Spanish brigadier, Calixto Ruiz. Ruiz says the insurgents were defeated and dispersed with heavy loss, while his own loss was insignificant.

Paris, Aug. 3.—General Gallieni, commander of the French forces in the island of Madagascar, has been appointed governor-general of the island.

Madrid, August 3.—There were disturbances yesterday at Tetuan, near this city, arising from a private dispute. The rioters used guns and several persons were wounded.

Cable News.

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—A large assortment of English

Rockingham tea pots at R. A. Brown &

Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY

Mr. Scott Refutes Statement from Washington Claiming Britain Drew Erroneous Lines.

Question Can Only Be Settled, Says the Secretary of State, by Arbitration.

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—Your correspondent had an interview with Hon. R. W. Scott, secretary of state, on the statement from Washington claiming that Great Britain in official maps had drawn the boundary line on the Pacific coast so as to deprive the United States of hundreds of miles of territory adjoining the Clondyke gold fields. He said he had gone into the question when a member of the Mackenzie administration in 1878, and the point now raised was discussed then. The treaty of St. Petersburg, 1825, defines the line dividing Russian territory, now Alaska, from British by a line drawn north from the foot of Prince of Wales Island through Portland channel, until it struck the mountains, when the method of delimitation was set forth. The map will show that a line running north from the foot of Prince of Wales Island must go through the Lehigh canal and end to reach Portland canal the line would have to go due east through the open sea a considerable distance before it would reach Portland channel or canal; and the British contention, as shown by the dispatches of George Canning to Sir Charles Bagot, is that it was then British territory, and that the words "Portland canal" in the convention was a mistake for Behm canal, or else that what is now called Portland canal was not then so called. This is supported by the physical impossibility of running a line due north through Portland canal from the foot of Prince of Wales Island. So the Canadian maps show the boundary line as running north through the Behm canal. The difference is great in view of the discovery of gold, and Mr. Scott says it can only be settled by an international arbitration. The disputed territory, with the ten marine leagues back from the coast added, would not, however, enclose the present gold fields of Klondyke, which are clearly in British territory, because they are well east of the 141st meridian, which is the recognized boundary in the north.

The minister of interior has arranged for the dispatch of seven mounted police from Victoria next Saturday for the Yukon. They will go to Dyea and on to Lake Tagish, where they will prepare timber for building barracks. They will be followed on the 15th inst. by 25 more police, who will pack over the summit such provisions as possible, and on the 22nd inst. another detachment of twenty men will be sent after them, making in all, with the men there, 72 mounted police who will be in that territory by the end of August.

The National Zeitung says that Great Britain is herself the nation most interested in the conclusion of a new treaty and that Germany may gain much by skillful, cold-blooded diplomacy. The Vossische Zeitung says: "So far as Germany's relations to England are concerned, it is a matter of indifference whether we have a treaty or not." The Berliner Tageblatt says: "Great Britain's intention to join the another country and the colonies in customs union will not induce her to restrict British trade with Germany any further than is necessary to attain this object." The three last named papers all agree that it is quite out of the question for England to adopt protection.

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THE TRIP TO DYEA

Interesting Letter from Seattle Man
Concerning Affairs of the Colony in the North.

Personal Experiences of the Writer on
the Trip Up—Outlook for
Getting Through.

Seattle, Aug. 2.—A particularly interesting letter concerning the affairs of the colony at Dyea and Skagway bay was brought down on the steamer Alki, which arrived in port early yesterday morning. It was written by W. L. Shank to his father, and is replete with the personal experiences of the writer on the trip up, and with many new notes concerning the outlook for getting through. The letter says:

"Near Dyea, Alaska, July 24, 1897.

"We are nearing our starting place at last, after a rather tedious voyage. Cattle, hogs and sheep mixed up on deck, leaving no room to walk, and a disagreeable smell made the trip other than a nice one. I saw Robinson at Juneau and had a long talk with him about the Clondyke. I had the first news from him of the Portland's arrival and the excitement arising from it.

"I saw Tuna's old grocery man, Miller, in Juneau; he is going to the Yukon next week; has been around Juneau ever since he left Seattle last spring.

"You cannot get supplies in Juneau, as has been stated. Bacon is 50 cents per pound and very scarce; all other supplies are running very low.

"The rush from Douglas island and Juneau has cleaned the place out.

"Robinson's men have nearly all left him, headed for the Yukon, and Juneau is almost deserted. The news, as published in the Seattle papers, has again set them going; will write more when we are landed at Dyea.

"It has been cold and raining ever since we left Wrangell, but to-day dawned bright and clear, the sun shining and warm.

"This is a Godsend, as you will appreciate the difference between landing in fine weather or in rain, with no shelter for either our goods or ourselves. We caught a small deer on the way up. The captain saw one swimming across the channel and stopped the boat to pick it up. Everybody was on deck cheering the boat's crew or the deer. As the race progressed it was quite exciting.

"Robinson says to tell you that the dangers of the trip in are very much exaggerated, and with reasonable care no trouble will be experienced by our party. He says: 'Good boy; go in to win. I wish you every success.'

"He was on the verge of sending for me to take a job at \$125 in the office at Juneau. His man is going to the Yukon. Says he wishes he could induce you to take a position under him; but 'Lord deliver me from Juneau.' Will write more later.

"Pyramid Harbor.

"Unloading cattle and horses. They push the cattle overboard from the deck and let them swim. Have three boats out picking up the strays.

"The horses are lowered in boxes and then towed ashore. This is a fine place, but rather cold. It is the starting place of the Dalton trail. There is a three-masted ship here and a small two-masted schooner, both belonging to a cannery. Neither Lister nor I were sick, but 'Chappy' fed the fish to a queen's taste. Many were sick, but I could not let Lister beat me, so we both went up to the forecastle all through the rough weather and smoked.

"Will write more later.

"We stayed at Pyramid Harbor until 7 p.m.; during the day it rained, snowed and was windy alternately, making a disagreeable day.

"Saw Davidson's glacier and seven or eight smaller ones; fine sight. We are now about twelve miles from Dyea, with a score in tow to land freight on, and must leave the boat to-night. The water is rough the wind blowing with some rain (not much, but enough to dampen). There are eight or nine porpoises swimming up with us, and having lots of fun; they dive under the ship and come up on the other side; they are within sight of the land.

"Saw a whale and lots of icebergs. We don't know yet whether to land at Skagway or Dyea. A Mr. (somebody) has a brother who has a pack train at Skagway, and he is to see his brother as soon as we land at Skagway to see if they will contract to land all of our freight at the lake in exchange for our horses. If they will, we may go to Skagway. Everyone in Juneau gives advice, and no two people advise the same thing.

"There are two opposition companies—one at Dyea and one at Skagway—both having about an equal division of representatives in Juneau, who lie, and swear to the lie, to get a person to go to their respective places.

"They are trying to build a town at

Skagway, and have a wharf to land at, so one can't tell what to do.

"We gave them a great talk about our being sort of an advance party of a big body of men, who were coming out in the spring, so they have been after us hot and heavy to go first one way and then the other, in the hope of securing the men who are coming.

"Transportation costs 15 cents at Skagway and 17 cents at Dyea per pound. Dyea has a saw mill at the lakes and Skagway has one at the wharf. Lumber costs \$150 per 1,000 for transportation to the lakes. It is a hard proposition either way. Mr. Raymond, of the Raymond Shoe Company, Seattle, wants to join our party; seems a nice man, and we may take him in. Lots of fellows are sorry they ever started. One man wants to sell out and go back. Guess he'd better do so, if he is ready to quit now, before we have had any bad luck. Our pony was sick, but he is all right again. Will say goodbye again until later.

Dyea, July 25, 1897.

"Got to Dyea at 5 a.m.; raining and cold; dismal and damp. Had a great deal of trouble with the snow. On leaving Chilcotin mission the snow overthrew, breaking the stanchions and springing a few leaks. We stopped and took it in tow again to a harbor where lots of time was spent trying to turn it over again. I went to bed before they had finished, and this morning the snow was gone. We are about a half or three-quarters of a mile from shore, and cannot get nearer on account of the shallow water. The small boats land about 30 feet from shore, which stretches across the inlet and runs back four or five miles into a sort of a canyon. The tide covers an area of a mile or more as it rises and falls, so we must be quick to get our goods away as fast as landed. We can see a camp about three miles up the canyon; looks like fifteen or twenty tents, all new. If we don't get a 'hurry up' on us the Queen's party will catch us. I am feeling fine and have an enormous appetite; can't eat enough to last till next meal; eat every time I see anything loose. 'Chappy' has rheumatism in his knee, but L. and I are in fine shape.

"Tell our friends who are coming to keep their high rubber boots where they can get them before they leave the ship, as they must wade thirty to fifty feet before getting ashore. They are taking sheep ashore in small boats, ten in a boat, with legs tied. There is a snow ashore, which they are trying to float, but they won't be able to get it till higher water.

"Later—9:30 a.m.—Half the sheep are ashore, and we are beginning to look to our freight. The rain has almost stopped. It promises to be a nice day, after all. Everybody feels fine, after having eaten a hearty breakfast.

"Will enclose a rough sketch which you may be able to decipher. Wishing you all every possible comfort and good health, will close. We are not yet decided between Clondyke and Stewart river; latter place, I think.

"(Signed.)

"HENRY W. ELLIOTT."

LIFE IN THE YUKON.

MR. LIEBES' CASE.

Letter From Inspector Scarth—Scarcity of Provisions.

Ottawa, July 26.—A letter was this morning received from Inspector Scarth, who has recently entered the Yukon territory in charge of the Northwest Mounted Police. The letter is dated Fort Constantine, June 19th. He states that from Juneau there is no regular mail, but once in a while people going out take letters for \$1 a letter, and if we are lucky enough to strike them in time they can get one out.

"On the journey he says: 'We only arrived on the 12th of this month, and this is the first mail which has gone out; and there will not be another for some time. We did not have nearly as long a walk as we anticipated, only having to go about 100 miles, the ice being so unsafe we could not go further. And on Lake Bennett I made my permanent quarters. It took us twenty days to build our three boats, and we had the most perfect weather all that time, and we camped in a lovely spot, well sheltered from the wind, and managed to make our camp very comfortable. The only thing to mar the pleasure was the continual round of bacon and beans, which falls on you when you get it three times a day.'

"Speaking of Clondyke he says: 'Clondyke is booming, and the wealth of the mines is really marvellous; money is about as thin as like water, and things are frightfully expensive. I bought some moose meat the day before I got into Clondyke—about eighty pounds—and paid \$6 for it. At Clondyke I was offered from \$60 to \$100 for the same.'

"Grub is so very scarce that although a miner might have a million in his pocket he might still be starving. This will continue until the boat gets up in about a week. Everybody has to purchase a year's supply on the arrival of the boat, and the grubstake costs about \$200 for us, who draw rations. You will hardly realize the expense of everything up here, and a man needs to increase his salary for serving in this country.'

"We celebrated Her Majesty's birthday when on Lake Bennett by building a rousing bonfire, drinking her health in tea, and singing the National Anthem, winding no with three good old British cheers and a tiger, which aroused the echoes."

A Remarkable Cure of Chronic Diarrhoea.

In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines, and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50 cent bottle; and now I can say I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt write me. Yours gratefully, Henry Steinberger, Allentown, Pa. Sold by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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THAT CONFERENCE

United States Informed That It Has
Nothing to Gain by Salisbury's Consent.

Will Not Have the Slightest Effect
on the Stand Britain
Has Taken.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 1.—Prof. Henry W. Elliott has written a scathing letter to the Plaindealer regarding the seal conference, supplementing the one of a few days ago to the assistant secretary of state. He says: "In the foreign press Monday there appeared an entirely misleading account of the seal conference, which Lord Salisbury has finally, at the urgent personal request of John Hay, authorized. I protest against this studied attempt to deceive the people as to the scope and extent of this conference, and the inference which may be drawn, that it is to be of the slightest gain to the American case."

"In the first place we have had the official refusal of Lord Salisbury to reopen the seal question in any way affecting the existing rules and regulations as established by the Paris tribunal in 1893. This refusal was made on April 21st last, and not a thing has taken place which has altered Salisbury's stand. Mr. Foster's trip to London only strengthens the British premier's hand."

"Now what is the warrant for this erroneous story of what the seal conference is to compass at Washington next October? Simply this and nothing more: John Hay, to break the force of Mr. Foster's humiliating failure to reopen the question and that 'Shiftsleeve' letter of May 10th, begged Salisbury to let the British naturalists who have been studying the seals on our islands since 1890 meet our naturalists at Washington next fall and compare their biological notes as to the animals, all reference to the revision of the existing regulations to be expressly barred from the discussion."

"Salisbury has admitted that that is all of it, and it is simply nothing for the American case; and as to an agreement, even in biological notes, that is very unlikely. Judging from the work of Jordan on our side and Thompson on the British side last season.

"Calling in Russia and Japanes agents to this informal conference will not have the slightest effect one way or the other on the stand which the British agents may take or have taken. Canada controls this matter absolutely; she has an easy task as things now are directed on our side; she will again skin Foster as clean as she did at Paris in 1893."

"(Signed.)

"HENRY W. ELLIOTT."

LIFE IN THE YUKON.

He Realizes That His Company's Luck
Must Change.

London, Aug. 2.—M. Herman Liebes, president of H. Liebes & Co., San Francisco, which firm, with Mr. David Odgen Mills, the New York banker, and Mr. Lloyd Tevis, president of Wells Fargo & Co.'s express system and also that firm's bank, compose the North American Commercial Company, lessees from the United States government of the Pribiloff island seal rookeries, has addressed a letter to the Times, in which, among other things, he says: "I and my colleagues of the North American Commercial Company entirely disclaim any drastic measures made in the interests of our nationality and against the interests of others, and we do not and never have suggested that the British government should relinquish the exercise of a lucrative industry without receiving the equivalent merely to increase our actual and prospective profit. Pelagic sealing is open to ourselves and to the world, and speaking for myself (and I am sure I could have the cooperation of my colleagues) I should be perfectly willing to concur in any reasonable agreement with our own and also with the British government, with a view (either entirely, or at any rate for a given number of years) to discontinue the killing of seals upon the islands in question, as also all pelagic sealing; and I would do this, not because the killing of young bachelor seals as conducted upon the Pribiloff Islands in any way endangers the propagation and existence of the seal, but because I am sure it does not, but simply to assist in bringing about an arrangement for the suspension of pelagic sealing in order to avoid what I am certain will shortly come to pass, viz.: the entire extermination of the seal in waters in question; and further, because the present barbary system is rapidly destroying, in a very cruel way, a very valuable industry."

"I see from a notice which appears in the Standard of July 14th that Sir Louis H. Davies, Canadian minister of marine and fisheries, recently made a statement to a representative of Reuter's Agency to the effect that pelagic sealing employs a large number of white people and Indians, while no less than 8,000 Canadians are dependent upon the industry. Professor Thompson, in his report, gives the number of vessels and the number of people employed in the catch for the year 1896. There are, according to this report, six thousand vessels employed in the work, having in the aggregate crews of 800, white men, and 839 Indians, or 1,639 in all. Where, may I ask, are the 8,000 Canadians to whom Sir Louis H. Davies alludes when he says he is dependent on the industry, unless they be the shareholders of the company owning various vessels, and which shareholders certainly during the last three years never saw as the result of seal fishing a penny dividend, as their skins the last few years did not bring thirty shillings per skin, and it certainly cost them forty shillings to catch them, and in some instances much more."

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"During the last seven years our company (the so-called great monopolies) have killed only about 15,000 seals per annum, and the average price received for the skins in London was certainly under 25 per skin gross. Last year's catch only brought us £3 10s. per skin, and inasmuch as the skins cost us over £3 each, to say nothing of our invested

capital, you will see the monopoly is not very large.

"Surely there is nothing unreasonable in asking, even if Professor Thompson reports that the margin of safety is a narrow one, if it has been in some measure overstepped, that a conference be held to consider whether the regulations proposed by the Paris award are sufficient to protect the seals from total extinction, or whether, at any rate, some measures cannot be taken to preserve the lives of the female seals and to avert the amount of the destruction by the slow process of starvation of so many thousands of pups. The arbitrators expressly provided for the reconsideration of the regulations at any time by agreement between the two powers interested, or at least at the end of five years, viz.: August, 1896. Upon those who oppose so reasonable a request must rest the responsibility for the consequences which will inevitably ensue, the ultimate extirpation of the seal from the Pacific ocean by the barbary process of killing the mothers and starving their young."

"I think that with proper regard to the facts above stated and the end in view, you will hardly consider the attempt to secure some alteration in the present system ungracious."

It is always gratifying to receive testi-

monials for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when the endorsement is from a physician it is especially so. "There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E. Robey, physician and pharmacist, of Olney, Mo.; and as he has used the Remedy in his own family and sold it in his drug store for six years, he should certainly know. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

HERE IS A KICK.

To the editor: I have been reading your excellent paper for a long time, and in the main I find it a very satisfactory newspaper, but here is one feature that aggravates me beyond measure and makes me swear (sometimes) that I will stop that sheet. The thing that I complain of is those reading notices which begin with an interesting, newsworthy item and end up with "the best and most popular route between St. Paul and Chicago is via the Wisconsin Central lines." The statement is truly enough, and I suppose that J. G. Pond, G.P.A., Milwaukee, Wis., or Geo. S. Batty, general agent, 240 Stark st., Portland, Ore., finds this a good way to meet and inform the travelling public of the advantages of travelling over their lines. Yours, truly.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Please inform your readers that if written to confidence, I will give them a full account of which I was permanently restored to health and many strength after years of nervous weakness, lost vigor, unsatisfactory discharge, and lack of development.

I have no desire to extort money from any one.

I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous, strong and anxious to help others in need of cure.

Unpublished endorsements from my grateful friends who have been cured through my Free Advice:

Mr. Mullord: "I saw your notice in the paper and was very much interested in your advice following your advice which you so kindly gave me, I am very glad to say that I am now perfectly cured."

Mr. F. C. Smith: "I am very happy to say that you are truly an Honest Man and deserve the endorsement of both Public and Press."

In conclusion: I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but a friend in the medical profession of the U.S. I am desirous of regaining the confidence of the public to regain their health and happiness. Perfect security assured. Address with stamp:

MR. W. T. MULFORD, Agents' Supplies, P. O. Box 55—ST. HENRY, QUE.

Dated 25th July, 1897.

W. W. PETRIE, W. F. HALL.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

Try Them Once and You Will Smoke Them Always

CHAMBERLAIN

CIGARS ★ AND ★ CIGARETTES.



MANUFACTURED BY

J. M. FORTIER,

MONTRÉAL

WITH THE ALDERMEN

Many Communications on Various Subjects Dealt With at Last Night's Meeting.

The Engineers' Report on the Condition of the Waterworks at Beaver Lake.

The weekly meeting of the aldermanic board was held yesterday evening at the city hall with his worship the mayor in the chair. There were present Alds. Partridge, McCandless, Kinsman, Hall, Harrison, Vigilus and Wilson.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and adopted the following communication was read from W. B. Scarth, deputy minister of agriculture, in reference to the grant for the maintenance of the leper station at Darby Island:

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., in reference to a grant in aid of the Darcy Island leper station, and I have to inform you that the minister has decided that he cannot see his way to make any grant. He is at present from home, but on his return I will send your letter to him.

W. B. SCARTH,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

His worship the mayor thought that this was a very strange stand for the minister of agriculture to take; he was of the opinion that the government had always given a grant for the maintenance of this station. The station in the East, he said, was solely maintained by the government, and it looked very much as if they were discriminating against British Columbia in favor of the East.

Ald. McCandless was of the opinion that the government was in duty bound to give them a grant for the maintenance of that institution. They should take steps to get it and lose no time in letting the government know that they were not satisfied.

The communication was received and laid on the table.

F. Elworthy, secretary of the board of trade, wrote asking for a subscription from the council to advertise Victoria's situation as an outfitting point for miners leaving for the Klondyke.

The mayor suggested that the letter be referred to the finance committee to report.

Ald. McCandless wanted the matter attended to at once. It would do a great deal of good to the city. Referring to the two other petitions before the finance committee, he said that the Board of Trade had given a grant of \$50 to Mr. Lurgin, (who was asking for a grant from the council) to assist him in getting out his pamphlet on the Yukon mines, and then asked the council for money to

aid them in getting out their annual report. If the council gave anything, Ald. McCandless said, he thought it should go to the business men, as in that case it would do good for the community at large.

The communication was finally referred to the finance committee.

Rear Admiral Palliser wrote in reference to the proposed residence for him at Esquimalt. He thanked the council for their action and said that he had submitted the proposition to the admiralty for their favorable consideration. This letter was received and filed.

The following report was then read from Mr. L. B. Hamlin, C.E., who was engaged by the council to inspect and report on the waterworks at Beaver Lake:

To His Worship the Mayor, City of Victoria:

Sir.—In accordance with your instructions, I have made a careful examination of the filter beds and reservoirs of the waterworks at Beaver Lake, and have the honor to submit the following short report:

The work which has been constructed by the contractors is seriously defective, especially that in the concrete walls of the filter beds, which, according to contract, should be watertight; they are not so, but, on the contrary, are full of fissures and cracks, and by which the water passes through in small streams. In order to test these defects with greater accuracy, I had the water let into the east filter chamber on last Monday evening and made a second examination of the works on the Tuesday following, when large leakages were plainly developed in the walls at several points—from the east filter chamber, and from the centre chamber into the west chamber—also in the main wall, which caused the water between the main wall and cofferdam to rise three inches. Heavy leaks showed also through the end wall next to the bank of the reservoir, and a very large leak appeared at the northeast angle of the reservoir, where men are now engaged covering the slope with concrete.

As already stated I am of the opinion that the water cannot ooze through the filter bed, and that the leakages occur exclusively through the defective walls. I have also conferred with the city engineer on this important subject.

In drawing this report to a close I beg to state that a thorough inspection has been made of the works as far as circumstances would admit, and can only note have been recorded of the same.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

L. B. HAMLIN, C.E.
Victoria, B. C., July 30th, 1897.

Ald. Harrison and Partridge thought that all these reports were a waste of money. After hearing the report read the aldermen were no wiser than they were before.

Ald. Wilson said that the report told the aldermen what they ought to do. It was necessary in case of litigation that outside experts should report on the works.

Ald. McCandless waxed sarcastic. The aldermen, he said, should discharge their engineer and go on and finish the work themselves.

The report was laid on the table.

The joint report of L. B. Hamlin, C.E., and City Engineer Wilmet, referring to the work to be done at Beaver Lake, were then read and laid on the table. The report was as follows:

July 31, 1897.

To His Worship the Mayor:

Sir.—As a result of the recent test of the filter beds at Beaver lake, we have arrived at the conclusion, after several consultations, that the following is the best method to adopt for the purpose of making the filter beds sufficiently tight to be workable, viz.: Fill in with clay puddle in front of the main dam wall. Remove all the filtering material, examine the walls and concrete floor, and

have all visible fissures stopped with cement. Before replacing the filtering material have the water turned into each filter bed alternately, and also apply any other test that may be considered necessary. If leakage still exists from under the culverts, have them taken up and impervious material, say 4 feet in depth, placed under them. If the water leaks through the walls in any considerable openings, but simply on account of their being too porous, then it will be a matter for further consideration as to the best means to be adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) L. B. HAMLIN, C.E.
E. A. WILMET,
City Engineer.

The market superintendent, Mr. B. C. Johnston, submitted the following monthly statement: Received from farmers and gardeners, \$72.50; weighing machine and other fees, \$34.10; from the V. D. F. G. A. for electric lights, \$3.30; totaling altogether \$103.90.

Thos. Deasy, chief of the fire department, reported seven fires during the past month, with losses amounting to \$1,675. He recommended the acceptance of the resignation of Foreman Hinde and the appointment of calamian Thomas Watson to that position. Also that it be granted to calamian Palmer for one month. That the suspension of calamian North be continued for twenty days from August 1st. In accordance with instructions the following call men were appointed to fill vacancies: B. Elyden, L. Oliver, J. Swain, W. C. Bryson, H. J. O'Leary, E. Geiger and W. A. Sprinkling. Continuing, the report said that the appointment of Senior Foreman McDowell to the position of assistant engineer had left the position of foreman in No. 3 company vacant. Chief Deasy considered that one permanent and three call officers were sufficient for the fire department as at present constituted. Without any inconvenience, he said, the assistant engineer is willing to act in the position formerly held by him. At ordinary fires four officers will be sufficient, and should large fires occur, where a number of extra men would be required at once, the amount appropriated would pay for their services. In the meantime he recommended that two permanent drivers be allowed five days leave, the substitutes to be paid with the amount appropriated for the salary of the foreman. In doing this no extra expense would be involved and the permanent men would have a short vacation. The fire alarm service, the chief said in conclusion, has been rearranged and two new hydrants put in.

The report was received and adopted.

A petition was received from a number of the employees at Beaver Lake asking that their railway fare of \$1 per week be paid by the city. Received and filed.

H. B. Aikman and 19 others petitioned the council to repair Garibaldi road from Dog Lake to Gorge road. Referred to the street committee for report.

The consideration of the second reading of the \$100,000 by-law was then tak-

en up, and after a short discussion it was laid over for a week.

The wash-house by-law—its framer not being present—was also laid over for a week.

The council then adjourned.

After a Severe Cold.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofula. I was weak and debilitated and Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up and made me strong and well. After a severe cold I had catarhal fever. I again resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which accomplished a complete cure." Sarah E. Devay, Annapolis, Nova Scotia.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

CABLE NEWS

Trying to Provoke Servia—Heavy Fighting Up the Nile.

Constantinople, Aug. 1.—Incursions of

Albians who recently attacked almost simultaneously seven Servian blockhouses along the stretch of frontier between Madilza and Raska have led the Servian government to make a formal protest to the powers, and it is believed that this is part of an organized plan to provoke Servia.

The matter is being discussed by the ambassadors in conference, with a view of getting an explanation from Tewlik Pasha, the Turkish minister of foreign affairs. Word has been received here from Van, the capital of the vilayet of Van, that the Armenian revolutionists are preparing to cross the Persian frontier.

Lisbon, Aug. 1.—Official dispatches from Lorenzo Marques, South Africa, confirm the reports of recent fighting between the government troops and rebellious natives of Gondaland. The battle took place on the 21st of July near Chimbuta, the capital of Gondaland. The governor of Portuguese East Africa, Col. Albuquerque, with a small Portuguese force routed 7,000 rebels. The Portuguese loss was two killed and ten wounded. The natives lost 300.

Cairo, Aug. 1.—The Egyptian intelligence department has received word of heavy tribal fighting up the Nile between the Dabashies and the Jassins. The Jassins, under one of the generals of the Khalifa, defeated the Jassins in a pitched battle and occupied Metembeh on July 1. The losses on both sides are very heavy. The Jassins are said to have lost 2,000 killed.

Capetown, Aug. 1.—The government troops have captured all of the enemy's positions north of Twiaskof. Among the British losses are Sergeants Fall and Mercer, who were killed. Chief Lukajans, who led the rebels, was killed with many of his followers. A general surrender of the rebels is expected.

Brussels, Aug. 1.—The Moniteur officially announces the fact that Great Britain has denounced the commercial treaty with Belgium, but adds that the British government has intimated its

readiness to negotiate a new treaty.

Paris, Aug. 1.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, has been appointed a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

To improve and thicken the growth of the hair and restore its natural color, Hall's Hair Renewer should be applied and no other. Recommended by physicians.

WAS IT ANDREE?

A Balloon Seen Hovering Over a Town in Manitoba.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 1.—A Whittemouth dispatch to the Free Press says: Inquiries regarding a balloon which was seen passing in a northeasterly direction on the evening of the 20th, three miles from Whittemouth, have elicited the fact that the evening was remarkably calm and clear. Farmer Henderson was standing at the door of his barn and was taking a glance around the sky when he saw a large, oblong object, sailing slowly across the horizon. Gradually he made out the car, when he saw a large sail swing into view. Astonishment held him spellbound, and again and again the ghost-like sail swung in full view, showing its enormous proportions, then slowly drifted out of sight in the twilight.

Henderson on returning to his house consulted a newspaper having a picture of Andree's balloon, and declared the airship he saw is of the same character. The balloon was floating very low, and Henderson says it could not have been more than half a mile away. He could see no signs of life, and it showed no

light.

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Winnipeg, Aug. 1.—A. J. Whistler, a

Wholesale Depot

BOVRIL, LIMITED

27 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.

Forms a complete food for

Brain, Blood, Bone and Muscle,

and supersedes all ordinary Meat

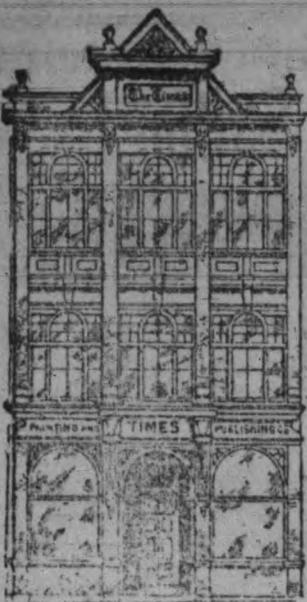
Extracts, for flavoring and en-

riching Soups, Sauces and

Made Dishes. Sold by all

first class Grocers and Drug-

rists.



The Daily Times.

THE SEAL REGULATIONS.

A London dispatch a few days ago created an entirely wrong impression in some quarters. The dispatch itself was apparently written by some person who did not know the facts, and unwarrentable conclusions have been drawn from it. It represents the British authorities as having taken up a new position, in consequence of the importance of Special Agent Foster and Ambassador Hay, and as having consented to the immediate changing of the sealing regulations. The fact is that the holding of a conference has always been expected. The experts, Messrs. Jordan, Thompson, Macmillan and others, were sent up to the islands for the early purpose of securing information to be used at such a conference, the idea being all along that there should be a general consultation between representatives of the parties interested. The question would then be decided whether the regulations fixed by the Paris tribunal should be changed at the end of the five-year period. The United States government wants them changed now so as to restrict the pelagic sealers next season, but there is no reason to suppose that Canada and Great Britain will consent to this simply because they have agreed to the proposed conference. Those who are unduly excited over this question have either failed to see or have forgotten Sir Louis Davies' statement to René's representative in London. In the course of the interview the minister said: "We contend that the evidence points to the fact that the seals are not being destroyed, and that the Americans have vastly exaggerated the facts. There is a consensus of opinion among all the commissioners, American, Canadian, and British, to this effect. Professor Jordan, the American expert, proves by his own figures that this is so. We have ascertained that the seal herd is not in danger of extinction, and, as a fact, it was at least as numerous in 1896 as in the preceding year. This year the commissioners were again sent out to continue their studies, and the latest phase of the question is the proposal of the United States government that all of them should meet this autumn on their return from the sealing grounds, and, in conjunction with officials specially representing the governments concerned, consider the situation in the light of the facts collected by specialists."

The fact is, the United States has never really accepted the Paris award, and it seems that its movements are now more or less controlled by the idea of getting it altered. I cannot conceive of any regulations stricter than the present ones being acceptable. Owing to the climatic conditions, the sixty miles zone around the Friziblofs practically means 75 miles, as no prudent sealer would go right up to the limit for fear of rendering his vessel liable to confiscation. The close season—May, June and July—is fixed that the sealers cannot enter the hunting sea until August 1st, which reduces the hunting period there to August and a portion of September. I am not prepared to say that any change is needed until I have seen this year's report. I have no doubt that both the British and United States governments are desirous of preventing the destruction of the seal herd; but the difference between the Americans and ourselves lies in the fact that the former have not accepted in their hearts the award of the Paris tribunal that the sealing herd—as a herd—is no more theirs than ours. We have no desire to haggle over this matter. Our object is to approach the question from a proper standpoint, and to ascertain the real facts.

It is plainly to be inferred from Sir Louis Davies' statement that the Canadian government will not consent to a change of the regulations before the end of the period fixed by the Paris tribunal, and it is also a reasonable conclusion that it will not agree to further restrictions than unless some evidence is brought forward to change the ministers' views. The Ottawa letter in the *Globe* which we reproduced to-day gives a further reflection of the Ottawa opinion on the subject. In one particular the correspondent is in error, for he states that the present regulations expire next year. They do not expire, but remain in force until they are either abolished or modified by common consent. It is provided, however, that the regulations shall come

up every five years for consideration as to whether they shall be changed, and it is an arrangement the United States government wants to interfere with by a premature revision. There is no reason to suppose that it will be successful. The opinion of Professor Elliott, given in a Cleveland dispatch, is a very good corrective of the false representations made concerning the proposed conference. The professor's explanation shows clearly that there has been no such surrender as the cable romancer made out.

THE DENOUNCED TREATIES.

A correspondent asks for an explanation of the announcement that Great Britain has denounced the German and Belgian treaties, and for some information in regard to the said treaties. To begin with, the term "denounced" in this connection simply means the giving of notice that Great Britain desires the treaties to terminate. Each of the two treaties has a provision that it shall terminate at twelve months' notice given by either of the contracting parties, and Great Britain now gives Germany and Belgium the necessary notice that the treaties will be terminated twelve months hence. The treaty between Britain and Belgium was concluded on the 23rd July, 1862, and that between Britain and the German zollverein on the 30th May, 1865. In each treaty the two contracting parties agreed to receive each other's goods on certain favorable conditions not granted to outside countries. The Belgian treaty further contained the stipulation that "articles the produce or manufacture of Belgium shall not be subject in the British colonies to other or higher duties than those which are or may be imposed on similar articles of British origin." The treaty with the German zollverein contained a similar stipulation. It has therefore been argued by some people that Canada could not give any preferential treatment to British goods which would not also extend to German and Belgian goods. Of course Germany and Belgium take this position. The Dominion ministers hold that the stipulations do not apply to the colonies which were self-governing when the treaties were concluded, contending that they were practically independent countries, as far as commercial relations were concerned. Sir Louis Davies has recently argued in support of this view before the law advisers of the crown, but the latter have not yet given their decision. The Canadian ministers and the premiers of the other colonies further urged that in any event the treaties should be denounced, so that the colonies could extend to Great Britain any such preference as they might give without hindrance, and the imperial government has granted their request. The importance of this action can be easily seen, since it gives freedom to make any inter-colonial tariff arrangement that may suit the views of members of the empire. All doubt on this point will be put an end to.

Rossland Miner: The public schools should open in a few days, but we have not heard of any provision being made by the provincial government for the necessary school rooms. There are 700 children of school age in Rossland and the single school house has seating capacity for about 100. Colonel Baker was warned six months ago and repeatedly since of the condition of affairs, but he has been so busy boozing Cranbrook that Rossland's young people have been deprived of the educational facilities for which their parents are paying taxes. It is the dirtiest and most scandalous thing the Turner government has done yet.

The mission of an organ is to grind out the tunes which its manipulator sets, and in order to show how exactly it understands the duties of its office the government organ this morning comes forward with a perfunctory defence of Col. Baker. This amounts simply to a denial of statements which the Colonist well knows to be true. What is the value of a defence based on falsehood the public may well be left to determine.

THE PASSOVER TYPICAL.

Rev. Dr. Campbell's Sermon on the Meaning of the Ceremonial.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell in First Presbyterian church last Sunday morning gave the first of a course of sermons on the types of the Mosaic ceremonial, taking as his text "For Even Christ, our Passover Was Sacrificed For Us." (1 Cor. 5:7.)

He said the passover was typical of the great sacrifice which was to be offered on Calvary when the mournful fast should become a joyous festival. The Jews learned by the passover to look forward to that sacrifice which was to be made in the fullness of time. The two classes in Egypt were distinguished by outer condition and inner life, which are the characteristics by which mankind shall be separated by the Judge on the great day. The outer circumstances will be left at the grave, but the inner character shall enter the unseen world beyond, and continue through eternity in the presence of God. The Egyptians had outer circumstances, but the Israelites had inner life. Our great anxiety in view of the future should be, not what providence has given us, but what grace has made us. We should notice that it was not the moral character of the Israelites that saved him on the night when the destroying angel passed through the land, any more than it was the moral depravity of the Egyptians that destroyed him. It was the sprinkled blood on the door post and lintel that was the cause of the exemption of the Israelites, and the absence of the Egyptian. If any had faith to sprinkle the blood on the door it would have saved him.

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Texada City TOWNSITE.

The Lots in Blocks numbered 2, 3, 6, 7, 12 and 13 will be sold as follows: Corner Lots at \$150 each; Inside Lots at \$100. Lots in Blocks numbered 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14 will be sold for \$100 each for corner lots and \$75 each for inside lots.

Terms will be one-third cash, balance payable in three and six months, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

The property is held under Crown grant, and title is warranted.

The vendor has contracted for the erection of a fine hotel, containing 26 rooms, at an expenditure of \$5,000, and to stimulate the quick building of Texada City, will give the hotel and ground upon which it stands (half an acre) as a prize to be drawn from among the first 300 paid-up purchasers of lots (each lot being entitled to one draw). The following well-known busi-

ness men of Vancouver will superintend the drawing for the lot-holders: J. C. Keith, Esq., director of the Union Steamship Co., Vancouver; G. W. De Beck, Esq., director of Golden Cache Mines; J. R. Seymour, Esq., wholesale and retail druggist, Vancouver.

The drawing will take place in Vancouver as soon as possible after the lots are sold, and the time and place of drawing will be advertised in the daily papers of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo.

Persons contemplating investing in Texada City property are advised to make early application for lots, so as to take advantage of the drawing for the hotel, which is limited to the first 300 paid-up purchasers only. For further particulars apply to the following agents:

PLAN OF SALE

A. ALLAYNE JONES

General Agent, 612 Hastings Street, Vancouver.

VICTORIA AGENTS:

LEE & FRASER, 11 Trounce Alley.
BEAUMONT BOGGS & CO., 28 Broad St.
A. W. MORE & CO., 86 Government St.

VANCOUVER AGENTS:

C. S. DOUGLAS, 139 Cordova Street.
D. F. DOUGLAS, Masonic Block.
P. W. CHARLESON, 437 Hastings St.

KLONDIKE.

THE FINE STEEL STEAMSHIP

BRISTOL

3,000 TONS CAPACITY

WILL SAIL FROM VICTORIA FOR

DYE

DIRECT ON

AUGUST 10th.

PROTECT
YOUR EYES.

We tell your doctor there is in Scott's Emulsion just how much cod liver oil, hypophosphites, glycerine. But we do not tell him how these are combined. Yet have your secrets; this is ours. This knack of making the very best thing has come to us from years of experience with just one thing. We make only Scott's Emulsion—all our energy is bent on making that better than any other emulsion in the world. We have no other business thought. Is it any wonder that it is the standard?

F. W. NOLTE & CO., OPTICIANS.

Vancouver Island Building Society.

The Semi-Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held in St. William Wallace Society's Hall, Broad street, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 4th August, 1897, at 8 p.m.

Business—To receive the half yearly statements of the Secretary and Treasurer, the report of the Auditors, the conducting of the 97th Drawing for an Appropriation, and the transaction of such other business as may particularly come before the meeting.

See that your shares are not in arrears. By order.

B. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital

VICTORIA, B.C.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 1st September, 1897, for the position of resident medical officer, salary \$1,200 per annum, with board and lodging. Applicants to state (1) age, (2) whether married and number of family if any, or single, and to forward testimonials.

July 30th, 1897.

J. S. YATES,
Acting Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next session for a transfer of the license issued to Mr. Pagden upon the premises known as the Hall Saloon, situated at Fort street, in the city of Victoria, to Wm. Cowling.

JAMES D. ROBINSON,
GEORGE JAQUES,
Executors Estate C. Pagden.

Will sail from Vancouver for Dye about

at 11 a.m. on

August 15th.

For freight and passenger rates apply

to companies office, Wharf St.

JNO. IRVING, Manager.

The Steamer and Commodities Steamship

COQUITLAM

will sail from Vancouver for Dye about

at 11 a.m. on

AUGUST 8th.

For rates apply at the office, Vancouver,

or SPRATT & MACAULAY, Victoria.

UNION STEAMSHIP CO.

Vancouver, B.C.

Gas and Hot Water Fitter

102 Fort Street, near Blanchard Street.

100 Fort Street, near Blanchard Street.

WE HAVE
Medicine Chests
containing drugs, carefully packed and suitable for
MINERS AND PROSPECTORS.

Also goggles and smoked glasses for
SNOW-BLINDNESS.

BOWES & CO.,
Druggists, &c., 100 Government St., Victoria.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in
a Condensed Form.

—Remember the great Clearance Sale
now going on at the Sterling, Yates
street.

—The ministerial association at its
meeting yesterday afternoon appointed the
Rev. D. MacEachan president.

—Harry Jensen was committed for
trial yesterday for jail breaking. He
will be given an opportunity to elect to
be tried speedily.

—At Beacon Hill last evening Miss
Mount, formerly of the Jubilee hospital
staff, was thrown from her wheel and
badly cut and bruised.

—To-morrow evening the Daughters of
St. George will celebrate their fourth an-
niversary in A. O. U. W. Hall with an
ice cream social and dance.

—Mr. Lippy, formerly secretary of the
Seattle Y.M.C.A., is coming here shortly
to lecture before the local branch of the
association on mining in the Yukon.

—The board of trustees of South
Saanich public school have appointed
Mr. E. A. Huggard as teacher, to fill
the vacancy caused by the resignation
of Mr. G. H. Sluggett.

The "Badminton," late Manor House, Van-
couver, Under management of H. R. Stratton.

—Dr. Richardson before leaving for the
Clondyke was presented with a case of
medical implements by the medical fra-
ternity, and with an address from the
board of directors of the hospital.

—Messrs. G. R. Fearnley, M.E., of
Cooledge, West Australia, and Wm. Gray,
M.E., of London, are here to examine
the mines of British Columbia
and report to clients. They will be here
for several months.

—Mr. Justice Drake yesterday refused
to quash the conviction of W. H. Shig-
rad, cook of the schooner Triumph, con-
victed before Justices of the Peace Mc-
Guire and Dawley, at Clayoquot, of dis-
obeying orders and fined \$5 and two
weeks in jail. The application to quash
the conviction was made by Mr. Lindley
Crease, the contention being that Mr.
Dawley was agent for the owners of
the Triumph, and therefore an interested
party. This was proved not to be the
case.

—Sehaf-bashe, of Teheran, Persia, was
in the city yesterday, and boarded the
Empress of India last night on the re-
turn voyage to his native land. Sehaf-
bashe is an intelligent Persian, who
speaks English. He is connected with
the government, and has been an ex-
tensive traveller in Europe, India and
Japan. This is his first visit to America.
Teheran, the capital, (pronounced "Tay-
ran"), will shortly be connected with the
Caspian Sea by a railway one hundred
miles long, the first in the country. The
charter is held by Russians. To the
Arabian Sea the distance is eight hun-
dred miles, and the system of locomotion
is still by post horses. Sehaf-bashe says
Persia is ready for railways and other
improvements, but capital is wanted.
The Russians, he thinks, slow and lax,
and British enterprise and capital would
be preferred.

—The ladies' committee of the Protestant
Orphans' Home held their monthly
meeting yesterday at the home, when
the visiting committee presented their
report in reference to the boys who are
away from the home for a space. The
report entirely exonerated the matron
and officers. The picnic committee re-
ported on the proceeds from the picnic
held a short time ago. The sum re-
ceived from the picnic was \$18.50, as
well as a large surplus of provisions,
which were utilized at the home. A vote
of thanks was passed in connection with
this report to Messrs. Dunsmuir for the
free use of the steamer and to the
friends who assisted at the picnic in
various ways. The matron reported that
one of the boys, Robert Tallis, was un-
well and recommended that he be sent
to the hospital for treatment. The dona-
tions for the month were acknowledged
with thanks. The donors were:
Clothing, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. H. D.
Helmick, Mrs. Goling; cash, Mr. Cog-
well, Mrs. Billington; cakes, bread, fruit,
etc., the Colostog Co., Mr. A. Jack, R.
E. C. Christian Endeavor, Mr. Savory,
Miss Lugin, Mrs. Earle, St. Barnabas
church, Mr. Robertson; milk, Mr. R. E.
Knowles, Mrs. Jackson; one dozen
shirts and four pairs drawers, made
and presented by the Girls' Friendly Society
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Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.

PRICE'S
CREAM
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MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Saboon are very thick in the straits
at present.

For Bargains go to the Sterling,
Yates street. Entire stock at clearing
prices.

—15 cent tea kettles, 15 cent dish pans
and other cheapware at R. A. Brown
& Co., 80 Douglas street.

In ordering wood give us a trial. Our
wood is all cut from large trees and
thoroughly dry, therefore it must be
the best that money can buy. Sold in any
length. Spratt & Macaulay.

—Married man with \$200 wants some-
body to put up same amount, cash or
outfit. Will leave on Bristol, August
10th, for Yukon and stay two years.
Profits to be divided. Best of references
given. Address "C. Y. W.", Victoria,
B. C.

—One of the most important auctions
of furniture held this year will be con-
ducted by W. T. Hardaker at the resi-
dence of Mrs. Stoddart, Garibaldi road,
at 2 o'clock to-morrow. A fine carriage-
house and Gladstone buggy, with harness
complete, will also be sold.

—The Friendly Help Association held
their monthly meeting this morning. Thirteen
ladies were present. During the
month of July 22 families were as-
sisted. Fourteen of these received
clothing, three fuel, one furniture, eleven
groceries and one bread for the month.
The association thankfully acknowledge
clothing from Sir H. P. P. Crease, Mrs.
A. Green, Hon. Col. Baker, Mrs. Irvin-
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and a friend; carpet, matting and
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sent \$5 in gratitude for timely assist-
ance when in need.

—Hiram K. Rogers, who was for
twenty years a purser on the steamships
of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company
and who was reported to have jumped
overboard from the Santa Rosa on her
trip from San Francisco to Port Har-
ford on the night of the 9th of June, is
believed by many people to be alive and in
hiding with the object of defrauding the
Manhattan Life Insurance Company
out of a \$5,000 policy. The insurance
company has employed Morse's Detective
Agency to look into the matter, and
circulars containing two photographs will
be issued and forwarded all over the
country, together with a description of
the missing man. One hundred dollars
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all along its surface fine gold, was dis-
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SEE OUR CLONDYKE WINDOW
John Cochrane
CHEMIST,
N.W. Cor. Yates
and Douglas Sts.

WATERFRONT GOSSIP

The Steamer Umatilla Very Late
in Getting Away—A Change
of Captains.

City of Seattle to Sail for Dyea—
Steamer North Pacific Purchased
for that Route.

On the outer wharf yesterday evening
were many tired passengers and their
friends, who were anxiously awaiting
the arrival of the steamer Umatilla, which
was to have sailed for San Francisco
yesterday evening at 8 o'clock. Hour after hour passed, men walked up
and down the dock praying for the Pa-
cific Coast Steamship Company and
everyone connected with them, women
huddled together and peered into the
darkness, watching for her. Their an-
ticipation was rewarded at about 2:30 this
morning, when the steamer arrived from
the Sound. The freight was soon hur-
ried on board and the Umatilla left on
her downward trip about 4:30. The de-
lay was caused on the Sound, she being
detained there until 7:30 yesterday evening
taking on freight. She is full up,
a great amount of her cargo being
Oriental freight ex Olympia. Since the
Umatilla was here last there has been a
change in her chief officers. Captain
Hunter, her former commander, owing to
the scarcity of Alaskan pilots, has been
transferred to the excursion steamer
Queen. She is now commanded by
Captain Weller, who has been
spending a vacation here.

Rev. Dr. Forbes, superintendent of the
Presbyterian missions in Oregon, accom-
panied by his wife and two daughters,
is spending a vacation here.

Mrs. W. Powell, of Berkley, Cal., who
has been visiting her father, Wm. Den-
ny, left for home this morning. She
was accompanied by Mrs. W. G. Mac-
Kenzie, who will spend a month in Cali-
fornia.

The Sticken-Teslin Lake route to
the Yukon finds much favor with old
time Cassiar miners, who know the
country through which it runs. There
is not one of them but advises men go-
ing to the Clondyke mines to take that
route. As Mr. Callbreath, who superin-
tended the building of the trail from
Telegraph creek to Teslin lake, his
report on which was published some
weeks ago, says, the route is open for
five months in the year; the Sticken is
open to navigation by the 1st of May;
and from Teslin lake to the Yukon all
is plain sailing. The trail is now pass-
able, but Mr. Callbreath is urging upon
the government the advisability of car-
rying out the recommendation of his
report to build a good road. Even as it
is the route will be much used next
spring, but with a good road and light
draught steamers on the Sticken, the route
would be almost universally used. Many men, in fact all
the men from the Cassiar mines, went<br

Communications.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

To the Editor: Advertisements are out for tenders for granite steps and walls in front of the government buildings. If the taxpayers of this province are going to foot the bill it is about time to protest vigorously and determinedly against this perfectly useless piece of extravagance. The ground at present slopes up gently to the buildings and will have to be excavated and removed to render a flight of steps even possible or appear to be necessary. It cannot for a moment be contended that such an expenditure of several thousand dollars will add one cent to its public usefulness and as the guaranteed amount has already been so greatly exceeded, it is high time to try to curb this wanton wastefulness on the part of the present government. With a judgment entered against them and again affirmed for some \$15,000 in the suit of the Kok-wilah Stone Company for simple and unadulterated waste, due to this vacillating policy, it would surely seem more honest to pay their present debt and save further costs before incurring this further wastefulness. I, as a taxpayer, for one enter my protest against this needless expenditure.

BUMBLE BEE.

MISCHIEVOUS ENACTMENT.

To the Editor: It is an old story, yet unfortunately too true, that with but few exceptions British Columbia's legislation for a number of years can only be found in the following categories, viz.: (1) Vicious enactments enabling combines to rob the province. (2) Mischievous enactments enabling the few to rob the many. (3) Abortive enactments, uncalculated and unworkable. The Horticultural Board Act, 1894, is an example of the mischievous enactments. It was uncalculated for, and from the unparalleled absurdity of the powers granted will inevitably be treated with contempt. The following clause makes this manifest: "Every person violating the provisions of the Horticultural Board Act, 1894, or any amendments thereto, or the regulations adopted by the board, is liable on summary conviction before a justice of the peace to a penalty of fifty dollars." I ask before dealing with the subject matter of this letter, are the members who passed this clause fit and proper persons to represent the public?

Much thought, time and money have been expended (in some cases privation endured), in planting out orchards in expectation of realizing a profit on fruit-growing, and like hop-growing, notwithstanding many drawbacks, these industries have struggled into existence, and bid fair, under careful management, to become a success. It need hardly be said that this most mischievous act will gravely affect these industries. Now, in addition to the natural permanent and migratory parasites that from time to time more or less seriously affect these and kindred industries, fruit-growers have to contend against crows and blue jays, infinitely more injurious, for they eat and destroy a large portion of the fruit grown, whereas legislative assistance to do away with these and other pests is absolutely necessary if farming and kindred industries are to be made successful, while the enactment under notice can only be construed as being an audacious attempt to saddle upon certain industries a number of political parasites. Those interested in these industries have to thank you for publishing this concatenation of administrative corruption and incapacity.

2. In these regulations the word "pest" (7) shall mean any woody aphid, apple tree aphid, scale bark louse, oyster shell louse, San Jose scale, red scale, borers, codlin moths, currant worms, caterpillars, or other known injurious insects and all fungous diseases. "The board shall mean the board of horticulture."

The members of this board being naturalists are of course versed in zoology and helminthology, and in parasites in general. They know also (or should know) that including man, every animal, every bird, every fish, cetacean and shell, every tree, shrub and bush, plant, flower and cereal, in fact nearly every form of vegetation is more or less affected with parasites, of which there are an infinity of species. Some are permanent, i.e., steady boarders, others live on their host as long as he finds sustenance, then move on in search of other quarters. They know also that there are numerous species of insects called locusts, notably the several species of the genus *cicada*, indigenous to this continent, that settle on the land and devour every green thing, leaving the country bare. They know also that they can no more stop the insect plague that infests orchards, hop fields, vegetables, cereals and other plants from time to time, than they can stop the locust plague. Knowing this, they cannot help knowing that the Horticultural Board Act, 1894, is in consequence thereof a legislative outrage on the public; further than that, any action to carry out or enforce any portion of the rules and regulations adopted by the board of horticulture on the lines laid down against the express wishes of the individual obviously cannot be other than an invasion of his rights. Husbandmen, whether growing fruit, hops, roots, vegetables, flowers or cereals, are all pestered more or less with some species of the insect tribe, therefore it would hardly come within the bounds of reason to suppose that they are now fully aware of the fact that the cleaner their places are kept of all vermin the better their prospect of good crops, and it may safely be assumed that they are versed in the necessary measures required to effect this.

3. All nurserymen, fruit growers, and all persons owning, occupying or managing an orchard, garden or nursery, infected with any pest, "shall" notify the members of the board for the district in which such orchard, garden, or nursery is located, or the secretary, or inspector or the agent of the board in the district of the fact that such orchard is so infected." I give this rule in full, it being a fair specimen of rules 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, rules 9 and 10 dealing with disinfecting nursery stock, and the formula adopted; rule 11, what is to be done where pests and fungous are to be found during the growing season; "Rule 12. All boxes, crates or wrappings which have contained infected nursery

stock shall be destroyed immediately after the removal of the contents thereof."

13. Where hop fields are infected with hop louse spraying "must" be done as the board from time to time shall recommend.

It may pertinently be asked what provision, if any, the board has made to disinfect infected vegetation on the public roads and on vacant land in the city and suburbs, further, that the sidewalks are to be taken up and burnt where the hedges and brush overhanging them are infected. The board knows (or should) that a worm known by the name of Vibrio lives in grains of corn while still green and multiplies there to a prodigious extent. It is this which causes the disease known by the name of smut. The grain grows hard, and encloses nothing but little dried worms. A little moisture and the tissues swell, the organs resume their natural functions in a few hours. Further, corn thus affected may be dried and revived eighteen times in succession. The board of horticulture does not make any provision for this "pest." But of course the corn must be destroyed, as it is impossible to disinfect it. Rice is also thus affected, therefore all found thus must be destroyed. It is useless to quote further examples; sufficient has been shown to prove that the board of horticulture might as well try to stop movement of the planet we inhabit as to stop the movement of the parasite vermin. To put it in the very mildest form the board of horticulture is a deliberate, impudent attempt to impose upon the public generally, proved incontestably by rules 14 and 16. To quote the greatest authority on parasites, Van Remond: "If death carried off from the scene every hour myriads of living creatures, each hour causes new legions to rise up in order to replace them. It is a whirlwind of being, a chain without end."

While reading over these rules and regulations one cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that they are the product of master (7) minds. There is ample evidence of force, yet there is something lacking. They are not bold, clever, yet, can hardly be called lucid, and were it not for the superabundance of verbiage they might be set down as concise. But their particular beauties consist, if I may coin a word, in their specificity in dealing with the interests and convenience of the members of the board. Nothing appears to have been lost sight of. No doubt the scientific knowledge of its members justified this. Dealing with pests and fungous diseases affecting fruit trees, etc., etc., though not a lost art, is not known by every man on the streets. I will not venture to make public the prescriptions. Hon. Mr. Turner, minister of agriculture, may feel proud of the horticultural board act, 1894, also of the rules and regulations adopted, and at the next election point out this, also the benefits parasites have derived therefrom.

H. J. ROBERTSON.
Moresby Island, July 29th, 1897.

Physical strength and energy contribute to strength of character, and both may be had by taking Hood's Sarapilla.

HEAT RECORD BROKEN.

Scorching Weather Reported From Kansas and Nebraska.

Kansas City, July 31.—All hot weather records for the summer of 1897 were broken here yesterday, when the government weather bureau reported 92 degrees at noon, 97 at 1 p.m., and 99 at 2 p.m., 100 at 3 p.m., 101 at 4 p.m. and 102 at 5 p.m., and last night the town was still sweltering, the street thermometers generally reading above 90 at 8 o'clock. To-day's heat is the culmination of a week of very hot weather. There have been very few prostrations, however, and but one fatality, Bert Barker, a teamster, died yesterday from sunstroke.

Omaha, Neb., July 31.—The thermometer at the signal office in this city registered 100 degrees at 2 p.m. to-day, the highest temperature of the year. Lincoln's record at that hour was 104 degrees. The heat is accompanied by a wind blowing 14 miles an hour from the south, with a humidity of 23 degrees. No case of prostration has been reported.

St. Joseph, July 31.—With the mercury registering 100 degrees in the shade and 120 in the sun, the heat was almost unbearable to-day. A number of persons have overcome. Charles Gales and Frank White are in a critical condition.

Snowy Falls, July 31.—A high water level passed near here last night. The storm started six miles west of Dell Rapids and went in a southeasterly direction, destroying everything in its path.

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British Columbia.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

How It Is Proposed To Spend the \$100,000 If Endorsed By Citizens.

GRAND FORKS.
Grand Forks, B.C., July 29.—John Kelly has located two claims on the south fork of the Kettle river, about one mile above the Eighteen Karat group. He is putting in a sluice box and flume, and will test the ground preparatory to putting in machinery on the ground. While sinking on the big gravel bar on the property Kelly came upon hard clay that he supposed was bed rock, and here he found a quantity of shot gold, one nugget being the size of a buckshot.

Peter T. McCallum, who owns the pre-emption in the river bottom on which a number of placer claims have been located, has declared his intention of demanding security from the place's owners for any damage they may do to his land.

Judge Ward, Spinks and others, who own the Grand Forks property, on Observation mountain, are sinking a shaft on the ledge. The miners report the ore improving with depth.

Messrs. Gaffett and Anderson, owners of the Mountain Lion, on Pass creek, have received an offer from a Rossland mining company of \$75,000 for this claim, along with other properties in the immediate neighborhood. Should this deal be closed the company will start work within the next few weeks. The Rowleson brothers, who own the Diamond Hitch, up the north fork, have struck a fine ledge of high grade ore the thickness of which is as yet unascertained. The ore is similar to that of the Payette, being rich in gold and copper, running as high as \$80 in those values combined.

The Shannon brothers, who own the Jenive May claim, in Brown's camp, have encountered a large body of ore at a 30-foot depth. A sample recently ran \$71 in all values.

For the last thirty days there have been from 10 to 20 yellow-legged English, German and American mining experts visiting the B.C. and Humming Bird claims, near this place. The experts are continually sampling the ore from these claims, and the owners of the respective properties are thoroughly amused at their varied maneuvers.

A meeting of the city council was held yesterday afternoon. It was definitely decided to borrow \$20,000 at 7 per cent per annum, a Toronto broker having already made an offer to lend this amount to the city. The city bonds are now being prepared, and as soon as possible the cash will be forthcoming, when a waterworks system will be put in as well as an electric light plant, and before the snow flies Grand Forks will have its own water and light plants in full operation.

Dr. Lefevre, of Vancouver, is here arranging for the immediate construction of a telephone line between this place and Marcus, Wash., to connect with the through lines to Spokane and Rossland. It is understood that work will be started on this line immediately.

A Presbyterian church will be built in Grand Forks. The only church now here is two miles from the business portion of the town. Charles Cummings, manager of the townsite company, has expressed his willingness to donate a lot as a building site for the church, and also says that he will give an organ to the church as soon as the building is completed. A mass meeting of the citizens will be held some day next week for the purpose of appointing three trustees, who shall hold the deed of the land in trust for the First Presbyterian church of Grand Forks.

ROSSLAND.

Rossland, July 29.—The Dominion Explorers' Company of London, Eng., has sent two representatives, T. Rickards, the well-known English mining engineer, and F. W. Lowe, to examine Rossland properties. Their mission is to examine properties in the vicinity of the camp, with a view to furnishing capital and stocking companies. Mr. Rickards has been called to the coast, but will return in a few days.

Colonel Frank J. Parker, of the Walla Walla Statesman, is here looking after the Zio Betista claim on Red Mountain, in which he is largely interested. He showed your correspondent some fine copper which was found in a deposit, which is 14 feet wide, while running a tunnel. They are running a 200-foot tunnel to tap the vein. Colonel Parker feels confident that he has a good thing.

It is the opinion of mining experts that most of the future prospecting here will have to be done with the diamond drill. It is now evident that claims cannot be sold unless there is ore in sight. It costs on an average \$10 per foot to drive tunnels and \$15 per foot to sink shafts, and this is too expensive. With a diamond-drill prospecting can be done at a cost of about \$1 a foot. In this way the worth of a property can be determined at a nominal cost. There is a small fortune awaiting the company that will go into the diamond-drill business and do the work for the many prospects in this camp, the value of which could be demonstrated in this way.

Mayor Robert Scott has been elected second vice-president of the British American Prospecting & Development Company, lately organized in Toronto, and which will operate in the Clonduke gold fields.

George T. Crane, president of the Jossie Company, was at Roseland when he learned of the suit brought by former Wisconsin owners against the management and the company. To a Miner reporter he said: "The suit is very much of a surprise to me. The present company bought the Jossie mine from the Wisconsin company and has a good and sufficient deed. The transfer is signed by Ell Smith and Rosier Gage, president and secretary, respectively, of the Wisconsin company, for themselves personally and as attorneys in fact for the other parties to the suit. The deed was made in October, 1896, after a personal inspection of the property by Ell Smith, Gage and Wenzell having worked in the mine for six months previously. The title of the present Jossie company is perfect and cannot be attacked. If the complainants have been defrauded, as alleged, their remedy is against us personally, and not against the company. I shall leave for Spokane in the morning."

The notion of Carter's Little Liver Pill is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

Mayor Redfern last evening submitted to the council the following statement, prepared by himself and the street committee, as to how it was proposed to spend the \$100,000 for street improvement, for which a by-law is to be submitted to the ratepayers:

Proposed scheme for street improvement. If the \$100,000 loan by-law be carried: Macadamizing with concrete gutters—Johnson street from Wharf to Douglas. Store street from Johnson to R.R. Bridge. Fort street from Wharf to Douglas. Broad street from Broughton to Pandora. Courtney street from Wharf to Douglas. Broughton street from Wharf to Douglas.

Cost of the above about \$20,000. Macadamizing without concrete gutters—Humboldt street from Government to Park Road.

Fort street from Douglas to Jubilee Hospital.

Yates street from Douglas to Cadboro.

Burnside street from Humboldt street to Fountain.

Government street from Johnson street to Fountain.

Store street from R.R. Bridge to City limits.

Gorge Road from Douglas street to City limits.

Cost of above about \$35,000. Permanent sidewalks in business part of the city. \$25,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Macadamizing certain streets and concrete gutters to same. \$20,000.

Macadamizing certain streets without concrete gutters. \$5,000.

The above is submitted for the consideration of the members as a general outline of a scheme for street improvement, details of which would of course be subject to modification if it should be deemed advisable.

Road.

BOUND UP TOGETHER.

In some way, too mysterious for us to understand, the mind is bound up with the body; woven into it, so to speak, like the pictures into a piece of tapestry. And that is why Mr. Edward James Grant felt so low-spirited and miserable he didn't know what to do. His doctor said he had congestion of the liver, and it looks as though the doctor was right.

The trouble began away back in December, 1887. Before that Mr. Grant enjoyed as good health as anybody. Then he became suddenly aware that his energy was all ebbing out of him; he felt tired, relaxed, listless, and drowsy. Holding out his tongue in front of the glass he noted that it was brown and thickly coated. Food in plenty was on the table at meal times, but he didn't want it. Appetite, that king of sances, was lacking. When he did force down something on the principle that one must eat to live, the result wasn't satisfactory. After every effort of that kind he felt a weight and pain in the chest and sides, and what he speaks of as "a kind of lump" between the chest and throat.

He often spat up a fluid bitter as gall and yellow as guano. As time went on he had frequent attacks of dizziness.

Sometimes they would take him in the street and he feared he should fall. As he went about his work his head would swim round, and he would have these attacks two or three times a day.

"I feel so low-spirited and miserable," he says, "that I didn't know what to do," which we can easily believe. "I consulted a doctor," he tells us, "who said I had congestion of the liver, and he gave me a medicine that helped me for a time. I also took liver pills, but felt none the better for it."

"In this state I continued for four years, trying forwards and backwards after some medicine adapted to my case, but without coming upon it. In January of this year (1892) it was that I first heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and began to use it. After I had taken two bottles the bad symptoms abated, my appetite began to come back, the dizzy spells returned no more, and now I can eat anything, and am well as ever. You may make my letter public if you think it would do good, and I will gladly answer inquiries. Yours truly (Signed) Edward James Grant (milker dealer), 43, Vestry Road, Camberwell, London, S.E., December 6th, 1892."

The trouble began in this way: The stomach being first overloaded and overworked, shirked part of its business and sent a lot of half-digested stuff on to the liver. The latter began to resent this, and refused to handle it, for you must remember that all food must pass through the liver before it can reach any point beyond it. So the liver, having taken a "day off," as we say, stopped gathering bile from the blood to help the bowels. The bile, consequently, stayed in the blood, and set on foot all the mischief which made our good friend so miserable he didn't know what to do.

Luckily for him, and for all of us, Mother Seigel knew what to do, and put her knowledge in the form of the wonderful remedy which has immortalized her name. He heard of it, used it, and was cured of his dyspepsia and his liver complaint at the same time. And, inasmuch as most of our unhappiness arises from unhealthiness Mr. Grant's spirits soon became what every man's spirits ought to be—light and buoyant. The result he will please accept our sincere congratulations.

REDUCED RATES TO THE EAST.

From July 12th to July 17th inclusive, also on Mondays and Thursdays thereafter up to and including August 1st, the Northern Pacific Railway will sell tickets at greatly reduced rates to all principal points in the East and Europe. For rates and an information call on E. E. Blackwood, agent Northern Pacific Railway Co.,

CO. LTD.

You can hardly realize that it is medicine when taking Carter's Little Liver Pill. They are very small, no bad effects, all trouble from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

New goods, Keeler's marmalade and fine Canadian cheese. R. H. Jameson, 33 Fort street.

Windsor Salt

Purest and Best for Table and Dairy

For sale—Never taken.

We defy the Experts

We have demonstrated, experts admit, and every one is convinced that Genuine White Topaz cannot be detected from imitation stones. This is the reason you have run so much about. The one that has fooled the jewellers is the imitation. It is the imitation that is the problem. When we sell them side by side with genuine diamonds and no one can tell the difference. We have sold thousands of these stones at from one to two dollars each in the order to introduce them quickly to the market. If you will do the same as we do, to find out the advertising medium best suited to our business, we make this offer.

GIGANTIC OFFER.

We will send you a beautiful, brilliant, genuine White Topaz, which can be mounted in a ring, scarf or necklace pin, stud, cuff buttons, lockets or pair earrings, like any other diamond. The cost of the topaz is \$25.00. The stones are exactly the same as those we have advertised at one dollar.

This Offer for a Few Days Only.

Cut out this advertisement and send it to us together with \$2.00 in coin or stamp and we will send you a White Topaz by return mail. A man who can be justly proud of and own that topaz cannot be detected from a real diamond. Be sure and state whether small, medium or large stone is desired. NO ORDER FILLED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

GENUINE WHITE TOPAZ

has no relation to other so-called imitation diamonds no matter under what name they are advertised. They are the hardest of semi-precious stones, impossible to detect from real diamonds and warrant to retain their brilliancy. All others pale to insignificance when compared with White Topaz.

OUR GUARANTEE:

We guarantee every genuine White Topaz to retain its brilliancy and the mounting to give perfect satisfaction. We will give you One Thousand Dollars if you can show that we have sold you an imitation White Topaz that was returned as unsatisfactory.

WHITE TOPAZ ARE GOOD ENOUGH FOR ROYALTY; ARE THEY GOOD ENOUGH FOR YOU?

THE OPPORTUNITY Don't Miss It.

We have a thousand White Topaz in stock in coin or stamp and you will be delighted with the White Topaz that you receive.

MONEY REFUNDED IF GOODS ARE NOT SATISFACTORY.

THE DIAMOND PALACE,
AMERICAN EXPRESS BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILLS.

THE EYES OF THE WORLD

Are Fixed Upon South American Nervine.

Beyond Doubt the Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

WHEN EVERY OTHER HELPER HAS FAILED IT CURES

A Discovery, Based on Scientific Principles, that Renders Failure Impossible.



In the matter of good health temporary measures, while possibly successful for the moment, can never be lasting. Those in poor health soon know whether the remedy they are using is a simple or passing incident in their experience, bringing them up to the mark, or something that is getting at the seat of the disease and is surely and permanently restoring.

The eyes of the world are literally looking at the nerve center of the brain. In this belief he had the best scientists and medical men of the world occupied exclusively the same principle.

Indeed, the ordinary physician recognizes this principle.

Everyone knows that long disease or injury affect this part of the human system and death is almost certain.

Injure the spinal cord, which is the medium of these nerve centers, and paralysis is sure to follow.

Here is the first principle. The true

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children.

Promotes Digestion. Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

RECIPE OF DR. SAMUEL PITCHER

Peppermint Seed—Allspice—Redella Seeds—Sassafras—Cinnamon—El Camino Seeds—Mace Seeds—Ginger Root—Cinnamon Powder.

Aperient Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Yan Simile Signature of **Chat H. Fletcher**, NEW YORK.

16 months old 35 Doses—35 Cents

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SEE THAT THE
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SIGNATURE
OF
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IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The facsimile signature of Chat H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Clean! Truthful! Wideawake!

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Mailed to any address in Canada, United States or Newfoundland at \$1.50 per annum; other countries \$2.50 per annum.

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Windsor Salt

Purest and Best for Table and Dairy

For sale—Never taken.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assured to be equal to all forms of admixture common to the cheap brands.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE OPEN GAMES.

A large crowd assembled at the grounds of the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club on Belcher street, yesterday afternoon to witness the first day's play in the open events of the tournament. The play in many of the matches was fast and very closely contested, particularly in the finals in the club handicap, G. C. John-

son defeating R. Powell.

The result of the matches played today up to the time of going to press are as follows:

Mrs. Cowell and Miss Beaven beat the Misses Drake, 6-3, 6-3.

Miss Prior and G. C. Johnson beat Miss Leewen and G. E. Ralke, R.N., 6-1, 6-3.

R. E. Barkley and W. Mayo beat R. Powell and T. G. Wilson, 6-5, 6-5.

G. V. Cuppage beat Temple Cornwall, 6-0, 6-0.

C. Parsons beat C. H. Benham, 6-3, 6-1.

E. C. Worsfold beat R. Benham, 6-3, 6-2.

The game of R. Powell vs. Hurd, of Seattle, was in progress, and although it seemed as if it would result in a victory for the Seattle champion, the young player, who is no mean exponent of the game, was making a very hard struggle.

THE RING.

GREEN HERE.

Jack Green, professor of boxing at the Seattle Athletic Club, Billy Baxter, who recently won the welter-weight championship of the coast, and W. Daley, a newspaper man, who served his apprenticeship on the San Francisco docks and afterwards managed tours for Corbett, Fitzsimmons, and other leading lights of the ring, are in the city spending a vacation. Green within the last few months has made quite a name for himself, but he seems to prefer teaching the art of self-defense to going right into the ring as a fighter, although experts say he would soon go to the top of the ladder in the latter role. He is entirely void of the bluff and bluster which characterizes most men of his profession, and is consequently an ideal club professor. Baxter, besides being a sparring of considerable ability, rides the wheel and rides it well. It is possible that Green will give an exhibition before leaving the city.

YACHTING.

THE COWES REGATTA.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Aug. 2.—The Cowes regatta week opened to-day, racing under the auspices of the Royal London Yacht Club. The big yachts started in a race for a prize of \$60. The course was from Cowes twice around Warner Lightship and West Ledge buoy, finishing off this place. The Meteor, owned by the Emperor of Germany; the Aurora, the property of Charles D. Rose; the Bonita, a yacht recently built for the Duke of Alençon, nephew of the King of Italy; and the Prince of Wales' Britannia started.

The Bonita won on time allowance. The course was shortened.

The yachts finished as follows: Meteor, 3 hours, 22 minutes, 50 seconds; Britannia, 3 hours, 35 minutes, 25 seconds; Aurora, 3 hours, 31 minutes, 46 seconds; Bonita, 3 hours, 32 minutes, 29 seconds.

CHESS.

STEINITZ DEFEATS NAPIER.

Murray Hill Isle, Thousand Islands, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The first game in the Staten Island Challenge Cup Tournament was played yesterday afternoon and last night between Steinitz, representing the Staten Island Chess Club, and Napier, of the Brooklyn Chess Club. Steinitz won the game, a Queen's gambit declined, after 32 moves.

A UNIQUE MINISTER.

Hon. G. B. Martin in Kootenay—A "Great Time" At Nelson.

Nelson, July 30.—The visit of the chief commissioner to this city has been an event of more than ordinary importance. It has shown a "minister" as he is to the people, and provided an object lesson alike to friends and opponents of the government. Unconstrained by the conventionalities of the polite society at the capital, the chief commissioner took his fling in broad style. The exhilarating influence of Nelson air unbridled his tongue, and he spoke frankly and full about his colleagues. The location of the new oil upon oil favored the chief commissioner, was opposed by the citizens, and a telegram was sent to the premier protesting against Mr. Martin's views being carried out. Mr. Martin was indignant and talked more freely than ever. "Old Turner's ears may have been hot for a day or two. The people of Kootenay will long remember Hon. G. B. Martin's visit. As a cabinet minister—an adviser of the crown—he is probably the most unadvised specimen that this or any other British country ever produced.

You will not have to pay duty on goods purchased from Weiler Bros., Victoria, B. C.

SEAL REGULATIONS

A Correction of False Representations Coming From American Sources.

The Facts in Regard to the Proposal to Revise the Paris Regulations.

Ottawa, July 22.—The regulations adopted by the Paris award in 1893 governing seal fishing in the North Pacific and Behring sea expire in 1898, at the end of the fishing season for that year. The efforts of the United States to obtain the assent of Great Britain and Canada to the revision of these regulations before 1898 have failed. The United States now proposes a conference of powers, which will revise the regulations for the next and future seasons, and they desire that pending the result of such a conference pelagic sealing in Behring Sea should entirely cease. The United States proposed a conference to be held at Washington next fall of experts who have been employed watching seal life in order to see upon what points they can reach a common agreement. These are the main points of the Behring sea question as it stands at present, so far as can be ascertained. So much is being said on the subject that it is just as well to understand the situation. One article in a patch from London went so far as to lead some persons to the conclusion that Great Britain had agreed to an immediate revision of the regulations. This is not so. There will be no new regulations until the season of 1898. The Paris award regulations are good for five years from 1893, and first went into effect during the season of 1894 so that it would require the whole of the season of 1898 to complete the five years. At the time of the Paris award the regulations which were made a part of that decision were badly received in Canada, because they contained a concession of nearly all the contentions of the American authorities, both with regard to the area of water covered by the award, the close season, the slaughter on the islands, firearms and the zone around the islands. On all these points decision was given against Canada, and in the Senate Executive document, No. 67, many opinions will be found expressed on behalf of the United States to the effect upon the regulations would effectively cripple the industry of pelagic sealing and that the number of pelagic seals which could be taken under them would not be sufficient to endanger the existence of the herd. It is true that even with the handicap of all these regulations the enterprising Canadian sealers have managed to pursue their calling with some profit, and the Americans therefore now assert that the regulations are inadequate and that seal life is being destroyed.

An article in the last issue of Harper's Weekly, usually a well-informed and fair paper, deserves some attention. The writer has fallen into the error which is sedulously cultivated by the Alaska Seal Company and certain officials at Washington that the United States own the seals in Behring Sea, and they have even gone to the length of proposing to brand "our" seals on the Pribilof islands, so that they can be recognized if taken at sea. It would surprise the majority of the Americans to know that Canada owns the seals in Behring sea. We own all the seals in Behring sea provided we can catch them, and those we catch we are at liberty to skin and dispose of as we please. The notion that the Americans own the seals is a preposterous one. They belong to any person who can catch them. Those that swim to the Pribilof islands for breeding purposes are in the custody of the United States or its lessees, because these islands are American territory under exclusive American jurisdiction, and no person can touch the seals on them, but as soon as the seals swim away again, that American custody, conferred by territorial jurisdiction, is lost. If the pretended desire of the United States for the preservation of seal life was genuine, they would have submitted the question of the slaughter of seals on the Pribilof Islands, where they are killed with a club by the thousands, to the decision of the tribunal at Paris, but they refused to do so. They said that pelagic sealing threatened the extinction of the herd, and that the only thing necessary to be done was to prohibit pelagic sealing. However, the Paris tribunal decided positively that the United States had no property whatever in the seals, and that settles it. The article in Harper's, while not disclosing anything like a fair and impartial consideration of the question, admits that more than once in the course of the negotiations "our government has been wrong" instancing the contention of the late Mr. Blaine as to the question of right. These questions included the contention as to the responsibility in the seals outside the three mile limit, and the contention that Behring sea was a closed sea. The article assumes that Great Britain has failed in her treaty obligations in the matter of the preservation of seal life, and that Britain has been wrong and the United States clearly right with regard to the regulations and their enforcement. No one who has studied the subject can deny that the British government proposed ample regulation and other machinery for the proper enforcement of the award, the text of which was embodied in a schedule to the imperial statute and treated as if enacted therein.

Further than this, Great Britain agreed during the first year to an arrangement, in excess of the Paris regulations, for the sealing up of firearms and other implements during the close season. One of the agreements made by the United States in favor of this was that it would relieve the Canadian sealer from being harassed by the United States revenue cutters. The arrangement failed to secure the Canadian sealers immunity from unnecessary interference at sea by the patrol vessels and the British government declined to renew it for the following year, being guided in this decision by the extreme exercise of the right to visit and search and the actual seizure of two vessels, one because a small gun used for signaling was found on board, and the other because a fowling piece

the property of the mate, had been kept by him and not included in the ship's hunting equipment and placed under seal. These vessels, however, which had violated no provision of the statutes, lost their sealing season. Nevertheless, as late as the present season, Great Britain was induced by the importunities of the United States government, together with the extraordinary interference with the sealing vessels in Behring sea, to again agree to the expedient of sealing up implements in the case of vessels entering Behring sea from the Asiatic side, where firearms are authorized and licensed. The number of vessels returning from the Japan coast to enter Behring sea are, however, few, because the body of the Behring sea fleet sail from Victoria without any firearms on board. This is a concession on the part of the British authorities in excess of the obligations under the Paris award. In the face of this the writer in Harper's claims that Great Britain is not acting with the United States for the purpose of protecting the seal herd. The fact is that the United States is not acting with Great Britain for this purpose, because they refuse to submit the question of sealing on the islands to any control of any joint interest, notwithstanding that the arbitrators at Paris allowed to the necessity of such control in the following language: "The arbitrators declare that the concurrent regulations, being applicable to the high seas only, should, in their opinion, be supplemented by other regulations applicable within the limits of the sovereignty of each of the two powers interested and be settled by their common agreement."

In the article under notice the payment of damages for the seizure of vessels is stated to be secondary consideration, and the view is suggested that but faith on the part of Great Britain in carrying out the regulations justifies failure to pay. The argument is that British cruisers do not seize British vessels for infractions of regulations, and that vessels seized by U. S. cruisers and handed over to British cruisers to be labelled at Victoria are let off, and that there is a failure of justice. As a matter of fact, British cruisers have hounded and searched Canadian sealers, but of course, they leave that, as a rule, to United States vessels. The sealers have proved themselves so law-abiding that there is scarcely any excuse for the presence in Behring Sea of the United States fleet of cruisers, because no actual employment has been found for these cruisers beyond frequent and harassing visits and searches productive of very little results. The sealers have proved to be so law-abiding as to be commended in the reports of the British naval officers patrolling in these waters, notwithstanding the efforts to stamp these hardy seamen as "pirates" and poachers. But, says the writer in Harper's, sealers are safe from condemnation by the failure of British justice. The British Columbia sealers are laboring under the impression that the court in Victoria has imposed upon them for unwitting and technical offences very severe penalties. For instance, instance schooners seized in 1896 by United States cruisers and handed over to British gunboats and taken to Victoria were fined \$2,000 each, when they could have been let off under the statute with a fine of \$300. These vessels were found within the 60 mile zone around the Pribilof islands, out of which it is very difficult to keep sometimes when the weather is stormy and foggy, notwithstanding the best intentions of the masters.

If the writer in Harper's would make himself acquainted with the facts before undertaking to discuss an important question in the columns of such a reputable journal he would see that a very false idea of the controversy was obtained from perusing the daily papers in the United States—Toronto Globe Correspondence.

MACHINERY VS. HUMAN LABOR.

Machine is finding its way into every department of human industry, observes Age of Steel. It has come to the rescue of the wash tub and the aid of the church. It threads needles and grinds coffee, curl hair and fastens cuffs, rocks cradles and squeezes lemons on hot days. It is finding its way everywhere, and has not even halted at the steps of a church. Organ motors assist in stirred mincie, and Edison is in partnership with Mozart. The phonograph is a chorister and sings hymns. It is a question with some as to whether the peaching should not be done by the same agency. It would not be troubled with sore throat or vocal mishap of any kind. The man would be missing, but the machine would be on hand. Innocent of emotion it would not be likely to arouse anywhere such a quickening as might be inconvenient. It has an economy, if not reverential value, and to some people this would be as desirable in a church as in a workshop. The ancient Tartars are said to have utilized windmills to turn out their prayers by the gross, and if we are not getting into the same business, it is because some people are left in the world who prefer the man above the machine in worship as in work.

THE DIVINE LOVE.

There's a charm on the river,

A spell on the sea;

There's a charm in their music,

Which avelieth to me;

But what would the river or sea be to me,

With all their enchantments so full and so free;

Did they not remind me of thy love to me?

There's a charm in the woods and trees,

When leaves blow and die;

There's a charm in the mountain work

Of every kind,

But what would the meadows or sky be to me,

With all their enchantments so rich and so free;

Did they not remind me of thy love to me?

This world is an Eden,

With earth, sky and sea;

All's joyous to see;

But it's the love which giveth from me

Unto Thee,

Which robes the earth with the beauty I see.

—G. R. Maxwell.

Vancouver, July 28, 1897.

—G. R. Maxwell.



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